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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

New distribution record of *Nigrohydnum nigrum* Ryvarden (Polyporales: Basidiomycota) in the Atlantic forest

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ABSTRACT: *Nigrohydnum nigrum* Ryvarden is a rare polypore previously known only from two records in Brazil. During a herbarium revision at SP we have identified an old voucher specimen, extending the previously known geographic distribution to the Atlantic rain forest of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul State, Southern Brazil.

The genus *Nigrohydnum* was described by Ryvarden (1987) to accommodate the new species *Nigrohydnum nigrum* Ryvarden. This species is characterized by the particular combination of its morphology and the color of its hymenophore, *i.e.* hydnoid and blackish, respectively. Such a combination is unique within the polypores sustaining its position as an independent genus, and leading us to identify a particular material (SP 33883) during a revision of the SP Herbarium.

After the original description from the Amazon basin (Ryvarden 1987), this species has been recorded just once again for the Atlantic rain forest (Paraná state, eastern Brazil), particularly for mixed ombrophilous alluvial forest (Ryvarden and de Meijer 2002). This new record shows that this species has a larger distribution range in the Atlantic rain forest reaching Porto Alegre in Rio Grande do Sul State.

The material was collected 70 years before Ryvarden´s (1987) description, and labeled as *Daeadelea subcoriacea* Ell. by J. Rick (Figure 1). *Daedalea subcoriacea* (Murrill) Lloyd is however a synonym of *Fuscocerrena portoricensis* (Fr.) Ryvarden (*fide* Ryvarden 1982), a quite different species. Macromorphological characters, both the pilear surface characteristics (Figure 2A) and the pore surface (Figures 2B-C), fit well with the original description (Ryvarden 1987) and with type material studied (INPA 127093), and also with electronic images of the type, NY 776189, available at C.V. Starr Virtual Herbarium of the NYBG; no differences were observed in micromorphological characters when compared with the type material.

Understanding the distribution of rare species is a remarkable challenge since they are recorded by only a few collections, sometimes within great gaps in time. With updated substrata and ecosystem data from these few records, new hypotheses on their distribution can lead us to search for these species in new areas previously not

FIGURE 1. Original notes by J. Rick in the SP 33883 material.

FIGURE 2. Macromorphological characters of *Nigrohydmun nigrum* (SP 33883): pilear surface (A), pore surface (B), detail of the pore surface (C).

deemed suitable. See for instance the case of *Lamelloporus americanus* Ryvarden (Salvador-Montoya *et al.* 2012). The only data on substrate reported for *N. nigrum* is "*on decayed dicot trunk*" (Ryvarden and de Meijer 2002). No data on substrate are available in the original description neither for the old voucher specimen. The present record of *N. hydnum* from an old herbarium material shows once again, as already suggested (Brock *et al.* 2009), the importance of herbarium collections, not only for documenting the diversity of a group but also for advancing our understanding of species distributions.

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